of this prison fare, as Heelon, Rey-

nolds, Rankin and myself would have the guard take us down to the "Stone House," a hotel kept by a family of that name, where we could get meals for \$1 in "Lincoln money," or \$2 in Confederate money. I always paid in

Confederate money, and when that class of my money was about played

out I gave a fellow prisoner \$5 in "Lincoln money" for \$35 in Confeder-

Our man Heelon was a handsome

man, about 28 years old, and had

worked in Canton several months in the "Dixie Works," for the Confeder-

acy, at which time he boarded at the

Planning for Escape.

The Stone family had a beautiful

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1905.

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ate money.

"Stone House.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN McELROY.

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CHAPTER XXX.

PEMBERTON SHUT UP IN VICKS-

BURG. Sherman Fails to Get Between the Rebels and Their Works-Grant Determines Upon an Immediate Assault—Belief That the Enemy Was Badly Demoralized-The Assault of May 19-Sherman's Corps Repulsed—Communications Opened With the River—Attack

of May 22-Desperate Fighting All Along the Line, With Failure Every- position. where-McClernand's Misleading Dis-

Grant and his men thought they could not finish up Pemberton too The afternoon of May 18 was a con-

stant rush to get the army into posi-tion along the whole front, so as to interpose between escape or succor. sharp, for the rebels seemed regaining pluck and confidence, and were victory or our cause was lost. No prog-ress was being made in any other field, launched Blair's Division at Fort Hill.

PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

much of Jefferson Davis's personal at- his army in between those of Pembertention, since, apart from military rea- ton and Joe Johnston. sons of the highest moment, Mississippi orders for Grant to turn back and unite form an abatis, which in many places own State, and Vicksburg its principal city, and the loss would be a blow at ship, backed up by soldiers who were to the loss of the Capital.

Jefferson Davis's well-known feelings on the subject were undoubtedly the controlling factor in influencing Gen. Pemberton to disobey Gen. John- Gen. Grant, we have his own testimony was on a dividing ridge between two ston's orders. He felt that Davis, who as to what Sherman thought about it, small streams which enter the Missis-and as this statement involves Sher-sippi above Vicksburg. had signally honored him, would never man's whole attitude to the campaign even when obeying tardily and half-

The incapable way in which he handled his men made it of no moment that he had left this force behind. He had many more men than he could manage, and at Champion's Hill had suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Hovey's and Logan's Divisions, with some assistance from Crocker's. It was only because Gens. Grant and Logan did not appreciate the advantage Logan had gained that Pemberton did not lose his whole army there.

Gen. Grant was eager to attack at once, while the Confederates were unstrung by their repeated defeats. It seemed that they could be driven from the powerful works even easier than they had been from such formidable positions as Champion's Hill and Big

Black Bridge. Grant's men, now brimming over with confidence in themselves and their commander, were even more eager than he for an immediate assault. They were all emulous of the fame achieved by Hovey's daring attacks at Champion's

Hill and Lawler's brilliantly-decisive charge at the bridge of the Big Black If fractional parts of the army could achieve such results, why could not the

fortify there and establish a depot of was captured: road from Memphis to Grenada, re-Siege mortar pairing the road as we advanced. To this I replied, the country is already disheartened over the lack of success on the part of our armies; the last election went against the vigorous prosecution of the war, voluntary enlist-

us was to move forward to a decisive at first.

Taking Up Positions.

works and substantially the line held and left. by it during the whole siege. That is, The resistance offered was quite unit was on the ridge beyond Fort Hill expected, and Sherman soon saw that from the Mississippi River to the Graveyard Road. Steele's Division was on the right, Blair's on the left and Tuttle's in reserve. McClernand's Thirteenth Corps having a longer route to draw until night. Thomas Kilby Smith's march and meeting more obstacles, Brigade was under the crest of a hill came into a position about 2,500 yards from 65 to 75 yards from the rebel from the enemy's works near the road ditch and parapet, but they were comleading to Baldwin's Ferry. Osterhaus's paratively sheltered from the small-Division went to the left of the road, arms of the enemy. The ground in A. J. Smith's to the right, while Carr's front of him was so steep that it could remained in reserve. McPherson's Sev- not be ascended except by a ladder o enteenth Corps was the last to arrive digging steps. He therefore sent out and went into position on the Jackson his best marksmen with orders to find road between Sherman and McCler- good cover, and supplied them with all nand, with Logan's Division on the the ammunition they could use. They right and Quinby's on the left, each kept up a sharp fire, so that the enemy with a brigade in reserve.

Neither McClernand nor McPherson withdraw several small houses near by was in position to attack effectively, were fired by the enemy, which brightbut the assault was nevertheless or-

dered. Exceedingly Difficult Ground.

In the opinion of many competent held the allied armies at bay for more than a year. The ground can be best understood by saying that the country tion. Capt. Washington himself resissippi. The soil is a fine, tenacious color-bearers were killed or wounded, clay, which cuts down into deep, nar- and then Capt. Charles Ewing, who sucof thousands of years the clay has been washed away by the rains into these almost vertical cuts, the sides of which are so steep that a man cannot ascend 8th Mo., took the flag of his regiment them without the use of his hands. The and planted it on the Confederate whole plateau was a network of these works, where it floated until dark, when cuts and ravines, only having level botoms where they broadened out to make the valley of a stream of considerable size. The country had been well-wood-

was absolutely impassable under fire. At Vicksburg the Mississippi runs nearly south, and the streams which the Confederacy's prestige only second thing, could have won success from One such stream enters the river five miles below the city, and the dividing ridge separating two of its branches was that on which the defensive line east of the city was established. On sional soldiers regarded the strategy of the northern side of the city the line

Keeping these ridges in mind, domiforgive him for hazarding the loss of it is well to reproduce it entire. It oc- nated the country in front of them, and Vicksburg even temporarily. Therefore, curs as a note to Gen. Grant's Personal were only reachable through these ravines filled with abatis. Everywhere "When Gen. Sherman first learned of the ridges were higher than the counheartedly Johnston's order to move out the move I proposed to make he called try in front of them. The line of works and attack Grant's rear, Pemberton to see me about it. I recollect that I started from a river bluff two miles beleft 10,000 men in the works, to pro-a boat in the river to a house a short stream to gain the summit of the ridge, vide against any chance of Grant's slip- distance back from the levee. I was and then followed the ridge to where ping by his flank and taking Vicksburg seated on the piazza engaged in con- another stream intersected it, when it versation with my staff when Sherman crossed to the other ridge and continued



SKETCH SHOWING THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY AROUND VICKS-

Only the most consummate general-

capable of anything and eager for any-

As to how extra-hazardous profes-

such hazardous conditions.

to go back until high ground could be guns. The following is the official re-reached on the east bank of the river; turn of the guns found when the place

The Assault of May 19.

Gen. Grant ordered an assault al along the line at 2 o'clock, May 19. In ments have ceased throughout most of fact, it was mainly made by Sherman's the North and conscription was already Corps, which was the only one within resorted to, and if we went back so far striking distance of the works. Mchold them nor supplies to put in them until by night they secured much more would be furnished. The problem for advantageous positions than they had

ing pluck and confidence, and were and we had to go on.

Everywhere disputing the right of way "Sherman wrote to my Adjutant-Gen
Whereas was being in the right of way and we had to go on.

"Sherman wrote to my Adjutant-Gen
Old Jackson road. The ground was exof heads of columns. Every brigade eral, Col. J. A. Rawlins, embodying his old Jackson road. The ground was exhad more or less fighting to get into position.

Meanwhile Sherman, always very mindful of the "cracker-line," was, while pushing forward two divisions while pushing forward two divisions me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter, but I did not see any me the letter but I did not see any me the let In spite of the energy with which up to the works, using the other, with reason for changing plans. The letter Third Brigade of Blair's Division, Gen. Sherman pushed forward to cut him all the negroes that could be found, to was not answered, and the subject was Hugh Ewing's, was given the advance. make a road to the Mississippi, and not subsequently mentioned between It had marched 85 miles in three days off, while McClernand and McPherson open up a short line to the Commissary Sherman and myself to the end of the engaged him in front, Pemberton and ammunition transports. It was war, that I remember of. I did not read to gain this point. The 4th W. Va. and war, that I remember of. I did not read to gain this point. The 4th W. Va. and war, that I remember of. I did not read to gain this point. had been pushed forward energetically in anticipation of such an emergency. It was a matter which had received in an energe of the desperate chances Gen. Grant took when he thrust in the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the second Brigade, commanded by which the relations between us forward as those of the Third Brigade. The Second Brigade, commanded by which the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests, but simply friendly advice the relations between us of the letter to my Adjutant-General as protests. justified. Sherman gave the same en- lantly to come up abreast of the other ergy to make the campaign a success brigades, and the 83d Ind. and 127th that he would or could have done if it Ill. succeeded in gaining the slope. had been ordered by himself. I make These encountered the Louisiana Brithis statement here to correct an im- gade, under Brig.-Gen. Francis A. Shoup, pression which was circulated at the a very competent commander. The briclose of the war to Sherman's prejudice, gade was a strong one of seven regiand for which there was no fair founda- ments and two batteries; it had not been engaged in any of the previous fighting, and was full of spirit. Beside, there being no pressure upon other By 8 a. m., May 19, Gen. Sherman's parts of the line at that time, it had Corps, the Fifteenth, had gained a position about 400 yards from the enemy's the artillery and infantry on its right

did not dare show their heads above But little time was spent in recon-noissance, owing to Grant's anxiety to attack before the Confederates could recover any from their demoralization. were ready to take advantage of it to ly illuminated the whole ground. spite of this, however, the brigade was withdrawn with so much skill that its

loss in retiring was comparatively small. The other two brigades also retired critics, Vicksburg was a more difficult under cover of darkness. The 13th U. place to assault than Sebastopol, which S., under Capt. Washington, had sufmen out of the 250 it carried into acwas originally a plateau from 200 to 300 ceived two wounds, the last being morfeet high along the banks of the Mis- tal, and was taken prisoner. Three color-bearers were killed or wounded, row, very steep gorges. In the course ceeded to the command after the fall of Capt. Washington, took the colors himself and led the battalion forward. Private Howell G. Trogden, of the

Preparing for a Second Assault.

he brought it off. It was riddled with

Gen. Grant at once began preparing or a second and much more formidable assault, in which he would hurl his whole army against the stronghold. May 20 and 21 were largely occupied with perfecting the communications with the transports and bringing up supplies of bread and coffee, which the

The next two days were devoted to developing the line of communications and supplies. Gen. Grant established his depot on the Yazoo River between Johnston's and Lake's plantations, near Chickasaw Bayou, on precisely the ground where Sherman had landed and made his assault the previous December. From this point roads were made to reach the different parts of the army by the easiest and shortest lines, and soon the army had a wellestablished base of supplies only six miles from its right flank and so wellprotected from any attack by the enemy that its safety was not the matter of the least concern. The enemy would find the same obstructing bayous and swamps in an attempt to reach it as and bayous in the Yazoo country. strike with its full weight. Now it would do so. The officers compared watches before parting, so as to make

ADVENTURES OF A YANKEE SPY.

Sent Out From Vicksburg to Gain Information as to the Enemy. Arrested and Imprisoned—Escapes and Reaches Our Lines.

By Private JOHN DILLON, Co. 1, 23d Ind.

Winter of 1863 and '64, Gen. M. D. Leg- only one house in Bolton at that time. resorted to, and if we went back so far as Memphis it would discourage the people so much that bases of supplies would be of no use; neither men to would be of no use; neither men to would be of no use; neither men to skirmishing, and pushed their way up when the works. Mc-legal works and McClernand's Corps and Maj. H. C. Ferguson, of the 23d horse wagon, with two women in it, asking them if they had a man driving very fast; I do not now remembered to him ber whether they had a driver or not. to attempt a trip as a spy within the Confederate lines. On account of my having volunteered as a blockade runner at Vicksburg they selected and sent crossed the railroad at Bolton, and me to headquarters. I reported, and about a mile or so from there I met ers, at the front gate, and sometimes the General told me that he wanted two Confederate scouts. They asked me the boy would join in the conversation. me, if I had no fears, and was perfect- it I had met a wagon with two women The guards, Rankin, Reynolds and I ly willing to undertake the task, to go in it? I lied a little, for my country's would be standing waiting for Heelon, out about Canton and ascertain, among sake, and told them I had not; that I and as we had new guards every day other things, what number of field had come up from Port Gibson by the the "lovers" were never marked with pieces they had used against us on a road which came into the Vicksburg

While in camp on the Black River, road, where it runs along the railroad 10 miles from Vicksburg, early in the approaching Bolton Depot. There was Picked Up by Rebel Scouts.

previous raid in their part of the coun- and Jackson road about a mile back.

I followed the dirt road, which

daughter about 19 and a son about 15 years old. Heelon had been gone only about a year or less. At every meal the beautiful Miss Stone would stand around and wait on him, and they always had a little private chat, like lovsuspicion, which enabled us to arrange for escape for all four of us. While I had an equal show in the escape planned, I thought if I once got out I would have a better chance to get through the lines alone than to have

Serious Failure to Get Away.

Guards had to take prisoners down stairs at all hours, day and night. The fourth night that I was there I had a guard take me down, about midnight, started to run away from him across an open commons, but before I had gone more than 50 feet I ran into a pit about three feet deep and fell and the guard ran upon me and stuck his bay-onet in my back. He perforated my clothing and punctured my skin. He got very much excited over my little escapade and became very nervous to blow the load right through my body, and I was quite sure that he had. I told him I would go back with him, and when I got up out of the pit he put that bayonet to my back again and pushed on it hard, and drove me back in that fashion to the prisonlike a boy pushing his sled on the ice with a pole! Only, the guard was cursing me, and at every step renewing his threat to shoot the load through me! That was one time in my life that I permitted a man to call me anything ne wanted to, without resenting it.

Not Really an Ideal Home.

You may wonder how I happened to wake up at midnight. Well, that was an easy matter. There were about a dozen men in the hall who had balls and chains on their ankles; the chains ere regular trace chains, about seve feet long, and whenever either of those fellows would wake he would take his ball and toss it up and let it drop on the floor, and the bump of the ball and the rattle of the chains made noise enough to wake the bones of Benedict Arnold. We would get 10 or 12 of those performances every night.

The morning after my attempted es-cape the Provost-Marshal came up to put irons on me, and discovered, to his sorrow and my joy, that he did not have any balls and chains which were not already in use; and he remarked that they were on worse men than myself. However, he left instructions that I should never again be taken out to meals, that no other man should ever be allowed to go out at the same time I went, and that they should send two them.

That day my three friends-or one of them for all-told me that I had "knocked down my playhouse," as all some opportune time I should make my ists, making their way from Mobile to arrangements were complete for us to escape and get back to our army. Gen. St. Louis. The two women I met were get away from the "Stone House" the

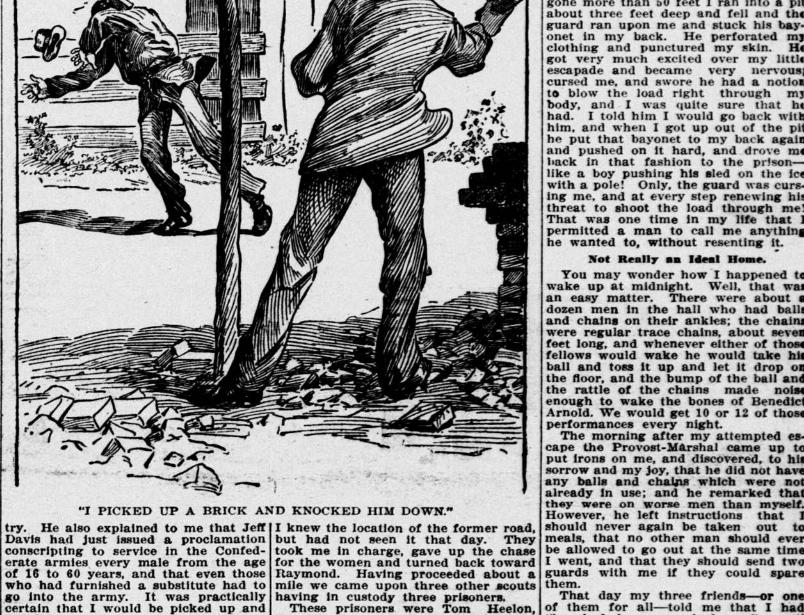
The closet at the "Stone House" was in the back yard, against the alley. the alley side the boards were upright and some of them over a foot wide. The Stone boy had a wide board so fixed that all that was necessary was to lift this board about a half inch, when it could be set to one side and a door of exit was open. My three prisoner partners went in there, on the morning in question, locked the front door, opened the "back door," which they went down the alley about a and in by the back way to the house of a friend of Heelon's, who kept them concealed in his cellar for two days and

When the guards at the "Stone House" got tired waiting for the prisoners to come out they knocked, got no answer, tried the door and found it fastened on the inside. They then forced the door in and found that the birds had flown. They hurried back to the prison, where I heard them telling their troubles to the Lieutenant. That officer hurried across the street to the Provost-Marshal's office with the news. With my lip hanging like a wilted cab-bage leaf I stood at the window and saw an officer and several soldiers mount their horses, and, with a pack of hounds, ride to the outskirts of town and take a circle around it to strike the trail of the men while it was fresh. I was wondering all that morning why they were so stupid as not to go into the alley and start the hounds there. If they had done so they would have found the men about 400 feet from where they started.

If something did not turn up every four days I managed to turn something Now, after my friends were gone prison, you may wonder how I came out. On the fourth night after my first effort to escape it was raining, and had been for 36 hours. I made a firm resolution to get out that night or die in the attempt. As I had been watched closely since my friends' escape (and is was a favorable night, pouring rain, and turning colder, commencing in the afternoon), about 4 p. m. I got a fellow-prisoner to buy me a small box of matches, price \$1, pretending that I wanted them to light my pipe, although was out of tobacco and did not want o smoke in there, anyway; it would have a tendency to draw me too much into conversation, a thing I had been

avoiding as much as possible. Brickbatted the Guard.

About midnight I went to the door at the head of the stairs and called for a



certain that I would be picked up and put into the army, in which event at Tom Reynolds and Ed Rankin, machincountry, learn how to act, what to say, married to the women. Those etc., and he gave me an order to Col. Davis to notify my company officers not federate Government in Mobile. to call my name at roll call or use me him. Gen. Leggett further told me or second night of our captivity that that in order to get pointers before starting on my trip, every man who was picked up by our cavalry scouts Raymond we four prisoners were very or pickets and brought to headquar-tired, and in passing a plantation where

making their way North, would be detained, I would be sent for, and the General would interview them in the meantime; then I should have at least one hour's conversation with them and then go to the General and he and I exchange notes: and if party detained proved to be a real refugee he would be furnished passes North by steamboats, either to Cairo, St. Louis or Jeffersonville, with a railroad pass from Black River, Miss., to Vicksburg; and if we had a man there was any doubt his feet resting on the shaft, and I sat

to Gen. Logan at Vicksburg. To the Enemy's Habitat.

period of about three weeks, Gen. Smith, in command of the cavalry adjoining our brigade, sent down two or three men to Gen. Leggett for me to run. get dots from. During this time mem-Sherman and the rest of the army had ask me what I was doing, and my an- I jumped out and flopped over like an incountered in the network of creeks swer was, always, "Nothing." When a acrobat in a circus, and about the time message came for me to report at head- I stopped rolling the cart struck a post While the work on the base and the communications was being carried on Grant was getting the carried on over to Co. I and call me out and I walk or street, to keep vehicles off the sidefor the second assault, which he ordered for 10 o'clock on May 22. At a consultation with his officers it was decided that the first assault had failed because the army had not here obleved assault for the company. The day before I started, young Mortimer Leggett, then about 16 years of age (who, by the way nicked him up and consider him to the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. They never sent any written messages by clerk or order-layer to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariot-would start at once. over to Co. I and call me out, and I walk, and in the words of our chariotbecause the army had not been able to was killed by hazing, after the war about 16 years of age (who, by the way, closed), forged papers for me, showing bruised about the shoulders and his that I had furnished a substitute for head cut. They bathed him and the Confederate army at Meridian, sure of simultaneousness of movements. The Confederate army at Meridian, the negro, after catching his mule, out of the army, but they would be came back to see how many of his In the meanwhile the Confederates given as a reason why I was not in the passengers were killed. inside the works were improving the army at that time. The morning I time in getting into the best shape for started we had a refugee whose bulk, They seemed to have recov- stature and architectural outlines were ered their nerves, and were fighting about my own, and I changed clothes wih their old vim and determination. with him, even to shoes and socks. I Pemberton had now inside his lines did not keep upon me anything whatsomething over 30,000 men. He claims ever that had come from Yankeedom. that he had only about 20,000 men and In that exchange I left my pocketthat at least 18,500 muskets were ne- knife in the pocket, by mistake, which cessary to man the line, but he re- afterwards proved a serious loss to me. garded it as indispensable that there The refugee was furnished Government of the Masonic Temple at Canton, in a should be a strong reserve made up of transportation to St. Louis and a small hall about 25 or 30 feet wide by about his best troops, and therefore he desig- amount of "Lincoln money" to buy 65 feet in length. There were all sorts nated Bowen's Missouri Division for him something to eat on his trip. I had of prisoners in there. They were guard to go down stairs with me, and whole army, acting together, walk right over the works into Vicksburg, at the point of the bayonet, and settle the works into between sunrise and sundant point of the bayonet, and settle the whole matter between sunrise and sundant point of the bayonet, and settle the works into Vicksburg was, therefore, an intrenched that duty. It was to maintain a central position and be ready to move at a few dollars in Confederate money and they were taking them out at about the set me alone. We passed into the house off wearing the blue, with a letter showing and two miles wide, with the line which should be heavily attacked. Pemberton states the previous battles?

BURG.

Burd to go down stairs with me, and they were taking them out at about the set me alone. We passed into the house off wearing the blue, with a letter showing and two miles wide, with the line which should be heavily attacked. Pemberton states the previous battles?

Sherman the expressed is alarm at of defense about eight miles in length for late the move I had or strong additional reason that Joe Johnston, the ablest and most resourceful of the Confederate Control of the

These prisoners were Tom Heelon, Leggett said is would take at least three the pretended wives of Heelon and weeks before crossing to the enemy's Reynolds. Rankin afterwards told me territory for me to post myself on the that Heelon and Reynolds were not men had been working for the Con-It is now 40 years past, and I canfor any duty until further notice from not remember whether it was the first

we reached Raymond. I remember distinctly that when within 10 miles of ters and those who came in as refugees, a negro was hauling sweet potatoes with a mule and two-wheel cart, we asked him what he would charge to

After considerable bargaining we persuaded him to take us in the cart to Raymond for \$40, being \$10 each. We paid him before we started. We put two boards across the cart; Heelon and with the negro on the front seat, with about he was to be sent under guard down in the bed of the cart, behind. We approached Raymond after dark. There is a little hill the road ascends there and the driver got down to walk. When we reached the level road at its top he climbed up while the mule was walk-ing, and in doing so touched the mule, accidentally, and started him on the

When he got the mule's speed down bers of my company and mess would to something like 45 miles per hour house and got a doctor. He dressed his head with courtplaster; and

Penned With Rebels.

Our guards took us into the woods, where there was a small portion of Loring's Division in camp, so they could rest and get fresh men to guard

It was late in the evening of the fourth day after leaving Gen. Leggett's tent that I was landed in the third story all the prisoners of the place were put started before the officer had a chance